

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, SATURDAY, OCT. 17, 1835.

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FOR THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.
TO E.

Oh Lady! now I leave the land,
The heart-ienus tand that gave thee birth;
And with them everthink of him,
That's banish'd from thy scenes of mirth?

I view thy parting hour with dread;
Divided by the dark blue main,
Many seasons will roll o'er,
Ere I shall see thy face again.

Divided by land and sea,
My thoughts will never stray,
Time tempts love, but not removes,
Tho' the object far away.

Lady! sometimes think of him
Whom wears thine image in his heart,
And since thy heart I cannot claim,
Believe on what I am, thy friend.

By day or night—in weal or woe,
My heart no longer tree,
Must bear the love it cannot show,
And silent, ache for thee.

A tender hearted wife—A broken hearted
woman, as she calls herself—Mrs. Lauri Hunt, of Broadallan, Montgomery
county, N. Y. notifies the public through the
Amsterdam Intelligence, that her
husband, Josiah Hunt, has left her bed
and board, and strayed to parts unknown;
and she forbids all girls, old maids and
widows, to meddle wth, or marry him on
penalty of the law. She also earnestly
entreats all editors "through the world"
to lay the foregoing information before
their readers. Mrs. Hunt will please to
perceive that we have couplid with her
request.—(Courier Enquirer.)

And we two.—(N. Y. Transcript.)
And we three.—(Cim. Mirror.)

And we four.—(Standard.)
And we five.—(Western Methodist.)
And we six.—(Zion's Herald.)
And we seven.—(Maine Free Press.)
And we eight.—(Middle't Free Press.)
And we nine.—(Woodstock Whig.)
Leave her board and bed! the villain!
and we ten.—(National Eagle.)

And strayed to parts unknown, the va-
gabond! and we eleven.—(Albany Adv.)

And we make up the dozen.—(N. York
Adv.)

Not to be outdone in gallantry, and to
show Mrs. Hunt how much we deprecate
the base act of her wosr half in leaving
her bed and board and straying to parts
unknown, we beg permission to make
one towards another dozen.—(Sat. Even-
ing Post.)

Feeling ourselves as gallant as our
eastern brethren, "the knights of the
goose quill," we show our sympathy with
the forlorn Mrs. Hunt, by making the se-
cond in the new dozen.—(Ken. Whig.)

The scoundrel! if he's in these parts,
he shant 'meddle with' our girls, old
maids or widows, for we shall put them
on their guard, by making the third in the
new dozen.—(Maysville Monitor.)

To give the faithless Josiah additional
assurance that,

"Though wander east, or wander west,
Yet rest, he will not find it;
Until he learns the wholesome truth,
And has the sense to mind it!"

That the prayers of heart-broken wo-
men are not made in vain—and that, how-
ever gallant the matrimonial halter may
be, those who voluntarily put it on, can-
not slip it off without trouble—and to
spread the above caution, we make four
towards another dozen.—(Ky. Sentinel.)

And she "forbids all girls, old maids,
and widows, to meddle with or marry
him on penalty of the law"—right old
lady; we would too were we you, (LILY.)
What a tornal shame! The ungallant,
cruel, hard-hearted spouse! We, there-
fore, give it a further circulation, make
a fifth towards the second dozen.—Ky.
Gazette.

From the Boston Pearl.

THE WHITE HORSE.

BY A SOLDIER OF THE REVOLUTION.
The cry is still, "They come!"—[Shakespeare.]

The heavy tramp of the regulars, us-
their solid columns moved amid the dark-
ness towards Concord, was heard with in-
dignation by the waking inhabitants of
the country. The hardy yeoman as he
leaped from his pallet and gazed through
the window at the passing show, was at
first at a loss to conjecture on what er-
rands these well trained warriors had been
sent; but instantly recollecting that there
was a depository of arms and provisions

at Concord, which the Americans had, at
much trouble, collected together, he made
no doubt that this strong detachment of
the British army had been commissioned
to take possession of them. There was
something provokingly cruel in the eyes
of the Americans, in thus depriving them
of the humble means of defense which
they had been able to procure; and al-
though they did not immediately form the
resolution of drawing the blood of these
incendiaries, yet the murmur of disap-
probation ran from house to house, until
the whole of the surrounding country
had been aroused from their pillows, and
anxiously awaited the result of their move-
ments. It was in a large building a few
miles below Lexington, that a family who
had been early made acquainted with the
approach of the British hirelings, resided.
They were up and doing long before the
arrival of the troops. The girls assisted
their brothers in putting on their equip-
ments, and the old man saddled the horses
for his sons. As these lads were a-
holt starting for the purpose of watching
the career of the regulars, when they
should arrive at Concord, a young man
drove swiftly up to the door and bade the
volunteers good morning. Captain Roe!
burst from the lips of all present, save
one young and blushing lass, who hung
her head, and sighed deeply. This young
man was apparently under 30 years of
age, of middling stature, and dark eyes,
which now gleamed with fire. He spoke
a few hasty words, in an under tone, to the
armed peasant boys, to which they re-
plied by grasping their firelocks and bas-
ily mounting their steeds. "Not one
word has he spoken to me," sighed the
pensive girl. Quickens thought, the young
Captain sprang to the ground, and giving
her a hearty embrace, promised to be
with her in a few hours. No answer was
returned by the desponding fair one, but
she clenched her hands and raised her
pallid face to Heaven, as if engaged in
inward prayer. There she stood in sta-
tue-like silence until the sound of the de-
parting horses' hoofs had died away.—
Then turning to her mother, who had re-
mained at her side, she softly said, "I shall
never see him more!"

"Foolish girl!" answered the old lady, in
a tone that trembled while it chid, do you
suppose that Capt. Roe intends to attack
the British army with a handful of plough-
boys? There will be no fighting depend
upon it."

At the sound of approaching horse-
men driving swiftly along the by-paths
and the main road, convinced the trem-
bling girl, that the number was not small
who were already up in arms for the de-
fense of their rights, their hearth stones,
and their liberties. The two females
struck into the house, oppressed by feel-
ings strange and new.

The young men, with Captain Roe at
their head, drove off towards Lexington,
and hied in a barn on the road side, at
a distance of two miles from that vil-
lage. Here were already assembled about
forty youths, whose lack of equip-
ments and unilitary bearing was com-
pensated by sturdy limbs, hard, embrown-
ed visages, and sinewy arms.

"Now my dear falls," said Roe, in a
basty, but not an agitated tone, "we are
strong enough to march. We shall be
joined by others. The Cambridge boys
are wide awake, and have gone to Con-
cord already; and I have seen some old
men galloping out to enjoy the morning
air. The country is rising all around us."

The rude volunteers gave three loud
cheers, and at once formed in marching
order. The little band struck out into
the high road, but before they had reached
Lexington, were obliged to turn into a
byway, as the rapid advance of the British
needled no repeating. But on
reaching Cambridge, the regulars, great-
ly to their comfort, missed the old man
and his horse. They comforted them-
selves by the conjecture that he had, at
length, paid the forfeit of his temerity,—
and that his steed had gone home with a
bloody bridle, and an empty saddle. Not
so. Hezekiah had only lingered for a
moment to aid in a plot which had been
laid by Amni Cutler, for taking the bag-
gage wagons and their guards. Amni
had planted about fifty old rusty muskets
under a stone wall, with their muzzles
directed towards the road. As the wag-
ons arrived opposite to this battery, the
muskets were discharged, and eight horses,
together with some soldiers were sent
out of existence. The party of soldiers
who had the baggage in charge, ran to a
pond and plunging their muskets into the
water, surrendered themselves to an old
woman, called Mother Barberick, who
was at that time digging roots in an ad-
jacent field. A party of Americans re-
captured the gallant Englishman from
Mother Barberick, and placed them in
safe keeping. The captives were exceed-
ingly astonished at the suddenness of the
attack, and declared that the Yankees
would rise up like mosquitoes out of a
marsh, and kill them. This *chef d'œuvre*
having been concluded, the harrassed
soldiers were again amazed by the ap-
pearance of Hezekiah, whose white horse
was conspicuous among the now count-
less assailants, that sprang from every

hill and ringing dell, copse and wood,
through which the bleeding regiment,
like a wounded snake, held their toilome-
way. His fatal aim was taken and a sol-
dier fell at every report of his piece.—
Even after the worried troops had enter-
ed Charlestown, there was no escape
from the deadly bullets of the restless
veteran. The appalling white horse
would suddenly dash out from a brake, or
from behind a rock, and the whizzing of
his bullet was the precursor of death.—
He followed the enemy to their very boats
and then turning his horse's head, returned
unharmed to his household.

From the *Parlour Magazine*.
THE SEASON.

We are nearly at the close of Septem-
ber—the equinox has taken place—and a
change has come upon the weather.—
The heat of summer is over, and winter
comes with gradual step encroaching
more and more, and warning us that his
omnipotence will soon triumph. The
winds which slept during summer, have
now awakened from their apathy, and the
gentler zephyrs alarmed at their approach
flee to a sunnier and more congenial
clime. The verdure fades from the grass
and the leaves begin to change color under
the approaching influence of autumn.
Nature, wearied with the gaudy pomp of
summer, prepares to despoil herself, and
rest for a while upon the bosom of winter.
A melancholy silence pervades the forest—the gay chirp of the happy birds is
gone, the moan of the waterfall is more
distinct, and falls with chilling power on
the heart; the trees already weep their
leaves, and solitude holds a tranquil and
soul-enobling reign. All these changes
portray the versatile condition of man:
lovely and gay in the spring-time of life,
when the young blood rushes in an un-
contaminated stream from the spotless
heart. Nature, in life's summer when
the form is expanded, and the mind's chief
energies developed—decaying in autumn
when vigor is gone from the intellect, and
power from the frame, and the sunset of
existence throws its melancholy shadows
on the soul—dead in winter, when the
blood has become frozen in its fountains,
and the wearied body yields to the letters
of the insatiate grave. Yet why repine;
why mourn over the faded flowers with
which the path of infancy was hestrewed;
why regret the buoyancy and thought-
lessness of youth—why bewail the ex-
hausted energies of manhood? The world
is still beautiful, and still bright; the
same star-spangled canopy overarches us;
all the same flowers spring from the
earth; the same generous feelings rise
from the heart. Let life pass away in
pursuance to the inevitable decree of na-
ture, but while its functions can be ex-
ercised, let us urge to our school boy
days—indulge in reminiscences of the
eventful past, and exchange with each
other the opinions, hopes, and feelings
which years have only served to dignify
and confirm. But we are becoming sen-
timental and dull—our readers are al-
ready yawning over our reflections, and
wishing for a brighter picture of exist-
ence. We can easily gratify them. We
can make the exquisite pleased, by re-
minding him of his dashing pug, his noble
horse, and his well lined overcoat—we
can delight the fair creatures whom
we are surrounded. Winter is approaching,
but the cheerful hearth, and the respec-
ted friend can amply atone for the absence
of the delights of summer. We can sit
by our fireside while the storm howls
without, and feel happy in the society of
friends—we can talk over those delight-
ful subjects from which our attention is
directed during the pageantry of sum-
mer; we can return to our school boy
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GAZETTE.



"The Starspangled Banner, long may it wave over the land of the free and home of the brave."

NATIONAL NOMINATION!
FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

From the Missouri Argus.
MR. VAN BUREN.

Thousands of mild, moderate persons who are constitutionally averse to harshness and elanor, have entertained sentiments like those of the writer of the following article. Perhaps the prospects of the Vice President were never brighter, and for the simple reason that so much has been said about him by both parties as to excite an ardent curiosity among the people to know more concerning him. As his public and private life are of an honorable cast, it has had a good effect. That he will be elected is believed by the majority of even his opponents.

"There was a time when we felt a lurking sentiment of unfriendliness to Mr. Van Buren, a vague, indefinite doubt of his integrity, a suspicion that he sought to attain his object by indirect approaches, and through the mazes of intrigue.—

We analyzed this sentiment rigidly, and satisfied ourselves that it could be resolved into unfounded prejudice, created by the bold calumnies of unscrupulous political opponents. We examined Mr. Van Buren's history; all there was open, honorable, patriotic and wise. We scrutinized his conduct; it was manly, ingenuous and bold, within the limits of that boundary which separates true courage from rashness. We watched him closely, and we may add, anxiously during a period of political excitement unparalleled in our annals, a season of consternation and delusion which startled peaceful men from their proerty, turned friends into foes, and made the bravest "hold his breath for a time." The demeanor of Mr. Van Buren was traquill, his course decided, he kept the even tenor of his way, neither allured to diverge by the prospect of selfish advantage, nor driven into any deviation by the terrors of those evil times. We assure the Richmond Whig, in all candor and sincerity, that the vague prejudices which we once entertained, have been wholly dissipated by the influence of truth. Mr. Van Buren has our confidence and respect. We hailed his nomination with great joy. We support him with undissembled zeal. We believe he will be the President of the whole Confederacy, influenced by an equal regard for the constitutional rights and true interests of every member of the fraternal league; and that by his administration, might well be done to weaken that unfelt tie of brotherly feeling and concurrent prosperity, which now holds us together in the most interesting political union which the world has ever beheld."

From the Nashville Republican.

THE NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY.

The examination of the students of this institution, commenced on Monday last, and will continue until the commencement on next Wednesday.

Circumstances prevented my attending on the two first days; and I have been informed by those who were present, and who are every way qualified to judge, that the young gentlemen acquitted themselves in a manner highly creditable to their instructors and themselves; and in all respects worthy of the high reputation which the University now enjoys, for communicating thorough and practical information upon all the subjects which are embraced in a collegiate course of instruction.

On Wednesday morning I was present—and to say that I was pleased and delighted with the very noble manner in which the senior class acquitted itself would express but feebly, the sensations of pride and pleasure, with which I listened to the able and masterly manner in which the young gentlemen treated the subject on which they were examining.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Extensive Robbery and Singular Detection.—About two years back, Mrs. Janeway, a rich widow lady residing in Chatham street, was robbed of a large sum of money. Being then in a state of incipient mental imbecility, (now a confirmed lunatic) she was rather imprudent in the management of her affairs, and incautious as to where she placed her cash. Under these circumstances, a trunk which contained a large sum of money was stolen out of her house. From that period till the last two or three days, no trace whatever could be found of the missing property, and all idea of ever recovering it was long since abandoned. At the time of the robbery, Mrs. Janeway had three domestics, named Patrick Finley, Mary O'Meara, and Lydia Baker; the first two of whom married shortly after, and went home to Ireland, whence they came back to this country, and Finley again entered the service of Mrs. Janeway's family as groom to her son, and has remained in his employment to the present period. Patrick Finley has a brother, James Finley, who lately quarreled with his wife, and after being liberated from Bridewell, where he was sent for not supporting her, he finally abandoned her and went to New Orleans; leaving his wife in a complete state of destitution. Finding herself abandoned and without any means of support, she applied to her brother in law's family for relief, who refused to render her any assistance. Shortly after

she happened to meet a man named William Newson, who had lived with Mrs. Janeway at the time of the robbery, and is also at present in the employment of her family, and while complaining to him of the unkindness of her relatives, she in a moment of irritation divulged the secret that they were the persons who committed the robbery. Newson immediately communicated the intelligence to Mr. Lawrence who is receiver to the estate of Mrs. Janeway and he communicated the matter to the police. The information was however of so vague a nature that the police could only act on it so far as to examine the parties accused, and Lydia Baker who was said to be the prime mover in the robbery, was brought to the police office, but she so firmly denied all knowledge of the transaction that there appeared but little chance of making any further discovery of the master. Messrs. Merritt, Sparks and Iloman, however, took the affair in hands and their first effort was to get hold of Patrick Finley, who, it appears, is a desperate fellow, and lives in Laurens street.

Late and important from Jamaica.—We received dues to Aug. 24th, and find that the house of Assembly at their recent special session, has been unconstitutionally dissolved by the Governor, the Marquis of Sligo. The Governor in his address had given a false colouring, it is asserted, to the condition of the colony—representing it as prosperous under the apprenticeship. The answer of the Assembly refuted these statements, and was rather severe in its censure—proving, as we have all along anticipated, that the Quixotic project of expecting voluntary labor from negroes must necessarily terminate in a miserable abortion. The Sugar crops, it is found, are now alarmingly diminished, and also the coffee, pimento, &c. It is thought Jamaica, in a few years, will be no longer a sugar colony. It is apprehended now that the British parliament will proceed to still more injurious measures. The colonists are unanimous and resolute, and hope for the removal of Lord Sligo.

The celebrated Baron Humboldt, calling on President Jefferson, was received into his cabinet. On taking up one of the public journals which lay upon the table, he was shocked to find its columns teeming with the most wanton abuse and licentious calumnies against the President.

He threw it down with indignation, exclaiming, "Why do you not have the fellow hung who dares to write these abominable lies?" The President smiled at the wrath of the Baron, and replied, "What! hang the guardians of the public morals! No, sir, rather would I protect the spirit of freedom which dictates even that degree. Put that paper into your pocket, my good friend, carry it with you to Europe, and when you hear any doubt of the reality of American freedom, show them that paper, and tell them where you found it." "But is it not shocking that virtuous characters should be defamed?" replied the Baron. "Let their actions refute such libels. Believe me," continued the President, "virtue is not long darkened by the clouds of calumny, and the temporary pain which it causes is infinitely outweighed by the safety it insures against degeneracy in the principles and conduct of public functionaries. When a man assumes a public trust, he should consider himself as public property."—Winter in Washington

Murder.—We have extracted from the Elmira Republican, an account of the discovery of human bones, and allusion to the supposed murder. The man suspected proves to be Moses R. Hall, living about 4 miles from this borough in the township of Charleston, and who has resided some few years in this county. Mr. Hall was yesterday arrested on the charge and conveyed to Elmira. We were present at his arrest, and he was questioned as to state, that the young man who was supposed to be murdered, called himself Calvin Adams—was at that time (9 years ago) between 16 and 17 years of age—said that he had been at work in a Potashery with his father—that he came from Chenango, where his father lived—that he left the said Hall's, was gone about six weeks, and returned saying he had been to Mud Lake, in Wayne county—staid at that time with him (Hall) one night, and then started, as he said, for home. If the said Adams is still alive he will of course come forward and end the matter. We do not express any opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accused, but give the facts as they are and the account by Hall.

Editors in the United States may probably benefit the old man if he is innocent, and the supposed murd red man still alive, by copying his account of the matter.—Tioga Phoenix.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. Extensive Robbery and Singular Detection.—About two years back, Mrs. Janeway, a rich widow lady residing in Chatham street, was robbed of a large sum of money. Being then in a state of incipient mental imbecility, (now a confirmed lunatic) she was rather imprudent in the management of her affairs, and incautious as to where she placed her cash. Under these circumstances, a trunk which contained a large sum of money was stolen out of her house. From that period till the last two or three days, no trace whatever could be found of the missing property, and all idea of ever recovering it was long since abandoned.

At the time of the robbery, Mrs. Janeway had three domestics, named Patrick Finley, Mary O'Meara, and Lydia Baker; the first two of whom married shortly after, and went home to Ireland, whence they came back to this country, and Finley again entered the service of Mrs. Janeway's family as groom to her son, and has remained in his employment to the present period. Patrick Finley has a brother, James Finley, who lately quarreled with his wife, and after being liberated from Bridewell, where he was sent for not supporting her, he finally abandoned her and went to New Orleans; leaving his wife in a complete state of destitution. Finding herself abandoned and without any means of support, she applied to her brother in law's family for relief, who refused to render her any assistance. Shortly after

she happened to meet a man named William Newson, who had lived with Mrs. Janeway at the time of the robbery, and is also at present in the employment of her family, and while complaining to him of the unkindness of her relatives, she in a moment of irritation divulged the secret that they were the persons who committed the robbery. Newson immediately communicated the intelligence to Mr. Lawrence who is receiver to the estate of Mrs. Janeway and he communicated the matter to the police. The information was however of so vague a nature that the police could only act on it so far as to examine the parties accused, and Lydia Baker who was said to be the prime mover in the robbery, was brought to the police office, but she so firmly denied all knowledge of the transaction that there appeared but little chance of making any further discovery of the master. Messrs. Merritt, Sparks and Iloman, however, took the affair in hands and their first effort was to get hold of Patrick Finley, who, it appears, is a desperate fellow, and lives in Laurens street.

BEING about to leave the State, I will sell on Tuesday, the 27th day of October, inst., at my residence, two miles from Lexington, between the Turnpike and old limestone roads, my stock of HORSES, among which are some fine colts, CATTLE, among which are many good mitch cows, HOGS, mostly fat, CART and OXEN, Two or three HORSE CARTS, with QUARRIERS, and BLOWING TOOLS.

HOUSE & KITCHEN FURNITURE, Farming Utensils, CORN in the field, HAY in the stack, &c.

The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

Terms. All sums not exceeding \$10, cash; over that amount, 6 months credit, for bond and approved security.

SAML. PATTERSON,

DANL. BRADFORD, Esq.,

Fayette co., Oct. 17, 1835.—41-21

PUBLIC SALE.

BEING about to leave the State, I will sell on Tuesday, the 27th day of October, inst., at my residence, two miles from Lexington, between the Turnpike and old limestone roads, my stock of HORSES, among which are some fine colts, CATTLE, among which are many good mitch cows, HOGS, mostly fat, CART and OXEN, Two or three HORSE CARTS, with QUARRIERS, and BLOWING TOOLS.

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DANL. BRADFORD, Esq.,

Fayette co., Oct. 17, 1835.—41-21

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.

THE winter session of this institution will commence on the 21st Monday in November, and continue 21 weeks.

The course of studies is as full and thorough as in any College in the western country.

The Library, Philosophical Apparatus, Mathematical Instruments, &c. &c. are selected.

The course of languages is such as is generally pursued in our most distinguished literary institutions; that of matriculation is essentially the same as that pursued at the Military Academy at West Point, and at the Cambridge University.

The students will be required to remain in their lecture rooms with the professor, from 8 o'clock A. M. until 4 o'clock P. M. with an interval of one hour, from twelve to one. No student will be excepted from this regulation. It will save them a great portion of the expense of study, will advance their manners rapidly in their course, and keep them removed from corrupting scenes, incident to every town.

Every student who enters this institution will be required to subscribe a declination upon honor, to abstain wholly from the use of every species of intoxicating liquor, and from all participation, either directly or indirectly, in any game of chance, or any other course of conduct which may interfere with the prosperity of the institution with which they are connected, and for the advancement of their own interests, they cannot consent to draw down a moral pestilence upon the community with which they are identified, and to endanger the virtue and happiness of those with whom they are connected.

Georgetown Ky., Sept. 21, 1835.—41-21

THE SCHOOL FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

NEERS will commence its second session in Monday, the 19th day of Nov. 1835.

The Professor of Mathematics is prompt and happy in being able to minister to the public, the most important success of his experiment. Young gentlemen of the first order of talents, from every quarter of the Union, have assembled here to avail themselves of the advantages of this school, connected with the Georgetown College, one of the most flourishing institutions in the west.

Several who were advanced in entering the school have been able to complete the full course in six months, including the theory and practice of Civil Engineering—thus qualifying themselves at an expense of \$75, for an honorable, a healthy, and a lucrative pursuit, in which they can command for their services at the outset, from \$500 to \$1000 dollars per annum, and with the experience of one or two years, the double of the latter sum.

The course is as follows, viz: Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Conic Sections, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, Engineering, and a tour in the vacation, in which the practical part of the course is attended to—the Professor attending the class with his Theodolite, Surveyor's compass, Leveling instrument, and all the necessary apparatus for taking a Topographical, Geological and Mineralogical survey of the country, of the distance of about twenty miles from Georgetown. The text books can be had in Georgetown as cheap as they can be procured in the west.

TERMS.—Boarding and lodging can be had at two dollars per week. The expense of fuel, lights, and washing, will be light, depending mainly on the number of students that occupy a room. Tuition is \$20 a session in advance. A extra fee of \$20 will be charged for the attendance and instruction of the Professor during the vacation, in making a reconnaissance of some route of 20 miles in extent, including a Topographical, Geological, and Mineralogical survey of the country.

Only one extra fee will be charged the same student, and this will entitle him to attend the school on one, two, or three tours without further charge.

Georgetown Ky., Sept. 21, 1835.—41-21

MILITARY SCHOOL.

A volunteer company of Cadets will be formed by the students of the GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, next session, commencing on the 9th day of November, for the purpose of learning the MILITARY TACTICS, as taught at West Point.

Georgetown, Oct. 13, 1835.—18-31

HOUSE PIPE AND GUTTER.

Made and put up upon the simplest notice. The pipe is at wholesale or retail. The plate by the ton. It is also, just opening a very extensive and well selected lot of men's fine and coarse

SHOES AND BOOTS;

Ladies' blue and coarse. Shoes and Garter Boots; Children's in; together with many articles in the way of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Two or three apprentices would be taken to the Tanning business. One or two journeymen could get constant employment at the same.

J. C. ATKINSON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1835.—41-1f

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold the highest bidder, on the 18th of November next, (if not previously disposed of), my PLANTATION, consisting of 260 or 70 acres; about 22 likely NEGROES, amongst the most likely men and boys. My stock of Horses, (some of which are very fine)—Cattle and Sheep, in the stall, the weal, Oats, Hay, 15 acres of HEMP, all in the stall. All the plantation tools, House and Kitchen FURNITURE.

A credit of 12 months will be given for all sums over \$10, on giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid; all sums under \$10 to be cash in hand, and on property to be removed until these terms are complied with. The Negroes to be sold for cash in hand, if sold at all.

WILLIAM BOON.

Fayette county, Oct. 13, 1835.—41-1f

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office in Lexington, Ky. on the 30th day of September, 1835, which if not taken out in three months will be returned to the General Post Office as dead letters.

I WISH TO EMPLOY

A GOOD FARMER and MANAGER OF

HANDS, as an overseer for the next year, with or without a family. Those wishing to engage, will do well to apply immediately.

GEO. W. MORTON.

Lexington, Oct. 14, 1835.—41-61

The Observer and Intelligencer will publish the above 6 weeks each.

BLANK DEEDS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PUBLIC SALE.

Bartlett Ann Mrs

Bridges Mary J

Briggs John

Brown Harriet B

Brown William A

Bryant Austen

Bryant Nicholas

Biggs Martha T

Boswell May K

Boyles Morris E 2

Boyd James

Boyd Alexander

Boys Richard P

Broadbent Thomas

Brown Margaret

LEXINGTON.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1835.

Lexington Races.—The Fall races, over the Association course, commenced on Wednesday last.

First day, 2 mile heats; 6 horses started—won by Dunn's Columbus Filly, at 3 heats.

Second day, 3 mile heats; 3 horses started—won by S. Burbridge's Caroline Scott, by Archy of Transport, at 2 heats.

Third day, 4 mile heats; 3 horses started—won by S. Burbridge's Rodolph, by Sir Archy of Transport, in 1 heat, and walked the second.

Weather fine, and sport excellent.—Particulars in our next.

Halley's Comet.—This eccentric visitor was first noticed here on Friday evening, the 9th inst.

The horses in the carriage of Charlton Hunt, Esq., became frightened on Thursday last, near Lexington, ran off, upset, and broke the carriage, with slight injury to several ladies who were in it; but it is believed, none very severely.

From our latest dates, we perceive there has been a pretty severe fire in Boston, Mass.

Sundry English Lords and Gentlemen have lately visited the United States.—They dined with the Mayor of N. York, on Sunday the 4th of October, and his Honor's Champagne being excellent, charged rather high.

On the way to their lodgings, they broke some lamps and windows, and treated some of the citizens rudely. The watch interfered, and succeeded, after a considerable contest, in arresting and committing to the watch-house, until morning, the Marquis of Waterford, Lord John Bresford, and Lord Juylon; and Col. Dundas, of the Royal Guards. In the morning they were conveyed to Bridewell, where, after some swaggering, and a few knock downs, they were discharged on the intercession of the Mayor.

Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, was unanimously re-elected to the Senate of the United States, by the Legislature on the 6th inst.

Mr. Guild introduced in the same Legislature, resolutions instructing the Senators to vote for the expunging resolutions of Col. Benton.

From the Frankfort Argus.

THAMES CELEBRATION.

We give below the proceedings at the celebration of the victory of the Thames, on the 5th inst.

Although the weather was extremely unfavorable, a large and highly respectable company assembled from different and distant counties and heartily united in the festivities of the occasion. At about 10 o'clock, Colonel Johnson's approach was announced by the discharge of cannon, and his arrival was greeted by the most enthusiastic shouts of applause from the assembled company. Between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. the company was entertained by the eloquence of Colonel Wall, Col. Victor Monroe, Dr. Hawkins, and E. Nuttall, Esq. Their speeches were all, in point of language and delivery, of the first order; and in sentiment, admirably adapted to the occasion. We regret that they have not been handed us for publication. A most sumptuous entertainment was served up in Major Luckett's usual elegant style at 2 o'clock, of which the whole company partook, with the greatest harmony and satisfaction. After the cloth was removed, CAPT. FOWLER of Lexington, one of the patriarchs of democracy in Kentucky, was called to preside, assisted by GEN. McCalla and R. A. Ferguson, as Vice Presidents. When the toast alluding to Col. Johnson was drunk, and the roar of cannon and unbound applause from the company, with which it was received, had ceased, he arose and addressed the assembly for nearly an hour in a plain, though eloquent and touching manner. Many of his companions on the battle field of the Thames, were present, and as he referred to their bravery, their trials, and their dangers, and alluded to those who that day fell in freedom's cause and now repose, far from the friends of their boyhood and homes, we saw

—The big tear roll down many a manly cheek.

We could not avoid noticing the modesty with which Col. Johnson alluded to any circumstance, which furnished evidence of his own merit; whether of a military or civil character. He ascribed the victory of the Thames to the fearless bravery of his Kentucky associates, and declared that through twenty eight years of service in the general Government, his dearest object, his highest ambition, had been the faithful performance of his duty to those, of whom he ever considered himself but the servant.

At the instance of the committee, Mr. Ferguson addressed Col. Johnson on behalf of the company, in reply, in a speech of about the same length, Mr. F. concluded his remarks to the company, calling their attention to the position in which the Baltimore Convention had placed Mr. Van Buren and Col. Johnson to the democracy of the Republic, and assigning their reasons for not in their support.

The letters of Generals Desha, Allen, McComell, and Judge Hickory and Maj. S. Daviss, were read and received with great applause.

TOASTS.

The day we celebrate—When Kentucky valor shone upon the banks of the Thames, a small amount for the outlays at Raisin and Fort Meigs. [Three guns.] *Battle of the Thames.*

The memory of Washington—When time shall have solved the asperities of party strife, the name of Andrew Jackson will be recorded among the soldiers and statesmen of his country; as a patriot above suspicion—as a soldier without fear and without reproach—as a statesman enlarged, comprehensive and liberal views—not to be seduced by selfish motives, and never to be driven by the threats of faction. His name shall shine on the pages of history, ages after the names of party demagogues shall have passed into oblivion. [Three guns.] *Auld Lang Syne.*

The Vice President of the U. S.—His career as a public servant has exhibited a bright example of consistent, devoted and talented patriotism; his private life, that of a virtuous and honest man. In war, repressing and defeating the treacherous schemes of blue light federalists—In peace, consolidating and inspiring the phalanx of republicanism. That phalanx will rally around him when called on to execute the highest right of freemen. [Three guns.]

Union and Democracy.

The memory of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe—In science, James Madison—A statesman in whom the lovers of liberty throughout the world, are entitled for invaluable services in the cause of human rights. *Madison's March.*

The sages and soldiers of the Revolution. [In Union and Democracy.

The memory of Isaac Shelby—When sagacious and zealous, who won with us, the bright example of consistent, devoted and talented patriotism; his private life, that of a virtuous and honest man. In war, repressing and defeating the treacherous schemes of blue light federalists—In peace, consolidating and inspiring the phalanx of republicanism. That phalanx will rally around him when called on to execute the highest right of freemen. [Three guns.] *Shelby's March.*

Col. Richard M. Johnson—The eldest living son of Kentucky. His daring chivalry as a warrior upon the banks of the Thames, and his long, useful and invaluable career as a statesman and a public servant, have stamped an indelible impression of grandeur upon the hearts of his countrymen. [Three guns and tremendous applause.] *Battle of the Thames.*

The memory of Lucid Col. James Johnson—Who at the head of a bold and mounted infantry, charged and captured a superior force of British veterans, flushed with victory. His whole career has proved that the most amiable moderation in private life, may be combined with the most lion-like courage in the field of battle.

Kentucky Volunteer.

The memory of Commodore Perry—Whose brilliant achievements on Lake Erie, was the bright precursor of that decisive victory which closed with renown the last campaign of the North West. *Perry's Victory.*

The Representative system of Government.—The pride and glory of America, and the palladium of her liberty—may it never be overthrown or abolished. *Jefferson and Liberty.*

The Hon. Edward Livingston, late Minister to France.—His letter to the Duke de Broglie, contains a nice exposition of the principles which will hereafter govern the intercourse between the Executive branch of our government and foreign nations. It is the only explanation which should be given in reply to the recent hill of independence.

Rejections by a Rakish-bought scoundrel far-

tion.—A sure indication of privy of principle, and the high road to pop at favor.

The Postmaster General.—He will fearlessly and honestly discharge the duties of his station, regardless of sectional proscription and party influence.

VOLUNTEERS.

By John Fowler, Esq., of Lexington, President of the day.

Colonel R. M. Johnson.—The scabs received in defense of his country's rights, speak more than volumes in his favor. His services as a statesman are well known to be merited or obtruded.

By John M. McCalla, of Lexington.

The Hon. Wm. P. Barry.—The object of confidence and affection to all who know his worth; and of admiration to all who can appreciate elegant talents. May he be restored to health and strength to spend the evening of his days in his native country.

By Daniel Bradford, Esq., of Lexington.

The memory of Joseph Hamilton Daviss.—To whose vigil, the army at Tippecanoe mainly owes its safety.

Sent by John Parker, Esq., a soldier of the revolution.

When General Harrison hesitated to pursue the enemy who had fled before him, his old war-horse, General Shelby, rebuked him that he could not overtake them. With Johnson's regiment and the other equally brave Kentuckians, he sailed in pursuit, he overtook the enemy and obtained a great victory.

By Colonel Henry C. Payne, of Fayette.

The Constitution of the United States.—A system of checks and balances; may the check always be put in the right place, and the balance preserved.

By R. A. Ferguson.

The United States Bank.—The mother of political prostitution, with a profligate daughter (a bank) in each State: Stand her in the blackness of her own iniquity; sink her deeply in the grave which popular indignation has prepared for her, with the outsting of her own iniquity; cover her with her own profligacy and shame; and may God forgive that the trump of Bunk-Wing ascendancy shall everlast in her resurrection. [Twenty four cheers and three guns.] *Dead March.*

By W. D. Mitchell, Esq., of Oldham.

The memory of the brave men who fell at the Battle of the Thames, and erected an enduring monument in Kentucky chivalry.

By A. B. Morton, of Fayette.

William H. Harrison.—His attempt at self-elevation, reminds us of their Cline's mode of ascending a rope attached from the bottom of the stage to the gallery; at one moment we admire the skill of the performer, and the next tremble for his fate, lest the accident of his attempt should turn his head or break his neck.

By William Daniel, of Jessamine.

The officers and soldiers of the revolutionary and late wars.—Does not the flush of indignation urge your cheek, to set your fellow subversives to work and slandered.

By John Applegate, of Georgetown.

Webster, White, and Harrison.—Like the Tailors that had but one goss between them; may have all burnt their fingers in the scuttle, who shall have it.

By James Russell, of Simpsonville.

Major Blane Ballard.—A soldier worthy of Kentucky; whose fire and patriotism has not been quenched by the ghosts of 26 winters.

By Thomas B. Dillon, of Covington, Ky.

Andrew Jackson—Commander in Chief of the U. S. Army, and the persecuted patriot.—He has abundantly and conspicuously filled the measure of his country's glory. He has preserved our government from an irretrievable downfall. May his success be as illustrious and long.

By Wm. T. McComell.

Dispossessed ambition, the worst foe to our free institutions—the republican democracy their only safe support.

By R. A. Ferguson.

The Hon. Martin Van Buren.—His magic is his magnificence, under the unabating sun of relentless persecution; his intrigue is his honesty contrasted with the duplicity and profligacy of his bank bought persecutors; his most degrading crime, is his spreading popularity; his most disgraceful inconsistency, is his incompromisable integrity, and his most odious characteristics are his profound sagacity, and transcendent ability.

The manner in which this toast was received, by our judgment, furnishes an index to the opinions of the Kentucky democracy, in relation to the state and unceasing charges, made against Mr. Van Buren, by the bank presses, and petty neighboring neighborhood politicians. The sentiment was received with a tremendous burst of applause, which was long and loudly repeated; and less than three guns, was heard from a hundred voices. A second reading of the sentiment was called for, and again it was received with the most unanimous cheering and applause. —*Committee of Twenty-3.* *Future.*—Major William Chissey of New Orleans.—A gallant soldier, who served during the war as *Aide-de-Camp* to Gen. Harrison.

By Major William Chissey, of New Orleans.

The survivors of the Foulton Hope at the battle of the Thames.—The Spartan band of America, the memory of those who fell.

By C. W. Cloud, of Lexington.

General Harrison.—If he had Governor Shelby to plan, and Col. R. M. Johnson to execute; he might, but then, Kentucky would be an American General; but even then, Kentucky would like to have their Commander in Chief.

By F. McCarl, of Lexington.

Charles Carroll of Carrollton.—His spirit has followed those of his brethren to arms, his devotion to the cause of liberty in the times that tried men's souls, should ever be engraven in the hearts of all true republicans.

By C. W. Cloud, of Lexington.

William T. Barry.—A patriotic, philanthropic, jurist, and Statesman; his venies political enemies respect him; he has our best wishes, and though absent, his memory is dear to his friends.

By a guest.—The Hon. Thomas M. Hickory.

The memory of Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe.—In science, James Madison—A statesman in whom the lovers of liberty throughout the world, are entitled for invaluable services in the cause of human rights. *Madison's March.*

The sages and soldiers of the Revolution. [In Union and Democracy.

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—His letter to the Duke de Broglie, contains a nice exposition of the principles which will hereafter govern the intercourse between the Executive branch of our government and foreign nations. It is the only explanation which should be given in reply to the recent hill of independence.

Rejections by a Rakish-bought scoundrel far-

UNDER YOUR COMMAND, on the 5th of October, 1813. Accept, on your Republican fellow citizens whom we have the honor to represent, and from us individually, assurances of sincere attachment and unqualified respect.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

B. B. JONES, Jr.,

Lewis Sanders, Jr.,

John Buford,

Alex. R. Dilpe,

R. A. Ferguson,

Hon. R. M. Johnson.

—Great Crossings, Sept. 24th, 1813.

Gentlemen:—Your favor of the 23d, inviting me to partake of a public festival to be given in commemoration of the battle of the Thames, I have received.

By Daniel Bradford, Esq., of Lexington.

The memory of Joseph Hamilton Daviss.—To whose vigil, the army at Tippecanoe mainly owes its safety.

Sent by John Parker, Esq., a soldier of the revolution.

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ONE CENT REWARD.—Runaway from the subscriber on the Lees-town road, 62 miles from Lexington, on the 20th September, an apprentice to the wagon making business, named Jackson Plains, aged about 18 years. The public are warned not to harbor or employ the said apprentice, as the law will be put in force against such offenders; and the above reward, without charge, will be paid for his delivery.

THOMAS S. BROCKMAN.

October 3, 1835.—40-3t

FOR SALE.—A Farm lying in Jessamine county, about 34 miles east of Nicholasville, on Hickman creek near the Union Mills, containing 264 acres. There is a Bagging Factory with four looms in complete operation, on the land—it is well watered, and the soil good—well calculated for a small Stock Farm.

Any person inclined to purchase, would do well to apply before the middle of November next.—Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN PERRY.

October 7th, 1835.—40-3t

FOR SALE.—A Farm lying in Jessamine county, about 34 miles east of Nicholasville, on Hickman creek near the Union Mills, containing 264 acres. There is a Bagging Factory with four looms in complete operation, on the land—it is well watered, and the soil good—well calculated for a small Stock Farm.

Any person inclined to purchase, would do well to apply before the middle of November next.—Terms will be made known on application to the subscriber on the premises.

CLARY, & Co.

August 19, 1835.—34-6t

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERIOR DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with *Splendid Fruit Baskets*; bounded by figures; and a variety of seasonable China Ware; viz.—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, I splendid Sett Cut Glass, Girandoles, Mantel Clocks, Alabaster Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1825.—28-1f

JOB GREEN,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIN MANUFACTURER.

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main Street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS of all descriptions and prices;—also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well-made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamentier; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.

Lexington, July 21, 1834.—29-1f

RAIL ROAD DIVIDEND.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE, July 20, 1835.—
THE Directors of the Lexington and Ohio Rail Road COMPANY have this day declared

a Dividend of four and three quarters per cent., for the six months ending 1st July, 1835, on eighty per cent, paid in that time, by the legal stockholders. By order of the President,

A. O. NEWTON, Treas.

Lexington, June 24, 1835.—29-1f

SIGN AND HOUSE PAINTING, GILDING, GLAZING, BRONZING, &c.

SAMUEL A. YOUNG respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, that he has permanently located himself, and is now prepared to execute any of the above business, in a manner not inferior to any done in the West, and on the shortest notice.

Residence in the house lately occupied by Dr. C. W. Cloud at a shop, Main street.

P. S.—Persons from a distance wishing Signs painted, can have them packed in a manner to prevent damage.

Lexington, Sept. 16, 1835.—37-1f

ST. CATHARINE'S

FEMALE ACADEMY. The subscriber offers for sale, ANNFIELD, his place of residence, in Jessamine county—11 miles from Lexington, and one mile from Nicholasville. The new Turnpike road goes through the place, dividing it into nearly equal parts. The tract of land contains about FOUR HUNDRED ACRES; all of the first class—upwards of 200 acres of which is in cultivation, and admirably situated for farming. It is well adapted to the culture of Hemp, or a Stick Farm, having plenty of water. The timber (of which there is abundance) consists of Walnut, Ash, Locust, and Sycamore. The buildings and other improvements, are of the most permanent and approved materials; and in some degree admired. An extensive dwelling house, kitchen, storehouse, meathouse, dairy, barn, stables, servants houses, hemp houses, capable of containing 30 or 40 tons of hemp, a carriage house, &c., &c., all nearly new. A choice selection of FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Grapes, &c., &c., imported a few years since, from Long Island, near New York, and now bearing in abundance.

Any gentleman, who may wish to purchase a seat in Kentucky, it is believed, will deem it on inspection, among the most desirable situations in the State. The property will be sold on advantageous terms, which will be made known on application to

JOHN H. HANLY.

Anfield, October 1st, 1835.—39-1f

AN ORDINANCE IN RELATION TO GRAVE YARDS.—Sec. 1st. Be it ordained by the Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington, that the lot lately purchased by the city, adjoining the Maxwell Burying Ground; shall hereafter be styled the City Burying Ground; and that it shall be used as a place of interment for the dead, to be subject to the city laws and regulations.

Sec. 2nd. Be it further ordained: That from and after the 1st day of January next, no corpse shall hereafter be interred in the Old Baptist Burying Ground; and that any person having heretofore deposited the remains of their friends there, or elsewhere in the City, may have the same removed to the City Burying Ground.

Sec. 3rd. Be it further ordained: That no burying place shall hereafter be established within the City, without the advice and consent of the Mayor and City Council; and not to any person, or others, on any public highway within the city, or on a site calculated to injure the water of the City.

Sec. 4th. Be it further ordained: That for each and every violation of this ordinance, a separate penalty, not exceeding \$25 and costs, may be inflicted; and that each burial in this City, except in an authorized place, as aforesaid, shall be regarded and treated as a separate offence in him or them in whom may be, for the time, the legal title to any such place, so used for burial; or in him or them, who may, for a time, have the possession or control of any such place; and that each of such persons may be at the same time proceeded against, for a violation of this ordinance, and be subjected to a separate penalty.

This, however, is not to apply to any of the places already established and used in this city, for purposes of burial.

The foregoing ordinance was regularly passed at a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Coomilmen of the City of Lexington, on the 10th day of September, 1835.

JAMES S. DAVIS, Mayor.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Clerk.

Sept. 11, 1835.—37-1f

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LEXINGTON BREWERY. The public are informed that the proprietor of the Lexington Brewery having taken it into his own hands, and having repaired and fitted it up in the best manner, and associated himself with one of the most scientific and practical Brewers in the Western country, has no hesitation in assuring the vendors and lovers of Malt Liquors, that they will furnish them with Porter, Ale and Beer of a superior quality, to any made in said Brewery for the last 10 years. Beer will be ready for delivery by the 1st of September next, when it is hoped that judges of Malt Liquors will be convinced that nothing but a full knowledge of the business, and attention thereto, is essential to the making of good Porter, Ale and Beer in Lexington, as any part of the world.

BARLEY, BARLEY, BARLEY. Wanted—Ten thousand bushels of Barley, for which the highest price in cash will be paid on delivery at the above Brewery. Farmers supplied with barley for sale.

CLARY, & Co.

August 19, 1835.—34-6t

FRENCH CHINA.

SUPERIOR DINNER SERVICES, Gold Band Desert Services, to match with *Splendid Fruit Baskets*; bounded by figures; and a variety of seasonable China Ware; viz.—Tea Sets, Plates, Bowls, &c.

Also—One Case Plated Candlesticks, I splendid Sett Cut Glass, Girandoles, Mantel Clocks, Alabaster Lamps, &c.

The above China is of our own importation direct from Paris, and of a superior quality and style. Just opened by

JAMES & BROTHER.

June 22, 1825.—28-1f

JOB GREEN,

LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,
CHAIN MANUFACTURER.

CONTINUES the above business opposite the Masonic Hall, on Main Street. He has on hand, and offers for sale on reasonable terms, a large and splendid assortment of

FANCY & WINDSOR CHAIRS of all descriptions and prices;—also, Settees, Rocking Chairs with cane backs and seats; Boston, and other kinds, all of which are manufactured of the best materials, and warranted well-made. Old Chairs repaired and painted; Copal Varnish for sale.

Wanted, a good fancy Chair maker;—also, a Painter and Ornamentier; none but good workmen need apply; to such, constant employment and good wages will be given.

An apprentice well recommended will be taken.

Lexington, July 21, 1834.—29-1f

RAIL ROAD DIVIDEND.

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JAMES S. DAVIS, Mayor.

DANIEL BRADFORD, Clerk.

Sept. 11, 1835.—37-1f

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE CLIMAX OF MAGNIFICENCE!

Delay not or you are too late.

IN Sylvester's brilliant career of fortune, or in the annals of adventure, there has never been exhibited such a succession of magnificent schemes and patrons. *Imprints*—The Virginia Dismal Swamp Class 21, drawn Oct. 3, 1835, in atlas of \$30,000—\$30,000—\$10,000—\$10,000—\$10,000—\$10,000, &c. Next the *Manhattan Dilettante*, Class 7, drawn on the 14th of October—Caprice of 50,000 Dollars—\$20,000 Dollars—\$19,000 Dollars—\$10,000 Dollars, &c., & followed by three other brilliant schemes to be drawn each succeeding Saturday in Virginia.

Axious that his instant correspondents may have an equal chance with those residing in the Eastern cities, we have given them this early information. Hundreds are daily sending their numbers most necessarily disappointed in obtaining tickets in the grand Delaware scheme. Make immediate application, and prompt attention will be given to your orders by

S. J. SYLVESTER,

130 Broadway, N. Y.

BOARDING SCHOOL IN LEXINGTON FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Rev. H. I. LEADGE intends to open a school on the 1st Monday of October, for the instruction of young Ladies in all the most useful branches of an English education.

Competent persons will be provided for teaching Music, French, and Drawing.

Such persons as are disposed to favor him with their patronage, may refer to the Right Rev. Bishop Smith, J. E. Cooke, M. D., and L. P. Yandell, M. D., for further information.

7-2m.

Lex. Sept. 16th, 1835.—37-2m.

REMOVAL.—DR. YANDELLE has removed his residence to the house, on Poplar Row, formerly occupied by the Bank of the United States, and more recently by Edward Bartram.

Oct. 2, 1835.—39-6t.

TRANSPORTATION UNIVERSITY.

37-2m.

Lex. Sept. 16th, 1835.—37-2m.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE LECTURES in this institution, will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and terminate on the first Saturday in March. The courses are:

Anatomy and Surgery, by Dr. DUDLEY.

Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice, by Dr. CALDWELL.

Theory and Practice of Physic, by Dr. COOKE.</